

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. <sup>B</sup>4684

### 1. Name

Historic 1714-1726 North Durham Street  
and / common

### 2. Location

street & number 1714-1726 North Durham Street  
city, town Baltimore  
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

### 3. Classification

#### Category

☐ district  
☒ building(s)  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object

#### Ownership

☐ public  
☒ private  
☐ both

#### Public Acquisition

☐ in process  
☐ being considered  
☐ not applicable

#### Status

☒ occupied  
☐ unoccupied  
☐ work in progress

#### Accessible

☒ yes: restricted  
☐ yes: unrestricted  
☐ no

#### Present Use

☐ agriculture ☐ museum  
☐ commercial ☐ park  
☐ educational ☒ private residence  
☐ entertainment ☐ religious  
☐ government ☐ scientific  
☐ industrial ☐ transportation  
☐ military ☐ other:

### 4. Owner of Property

name  
street & number telephone  
city, town state & zip code

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber  
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio  
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title  
date federal state county local  
depository for survey records  
city, town state & zip code

## 7. Description

Condition		Check One	Check One
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	X original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	X altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved:
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date of move: _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of seven two-story, two-bay wide vernacular Renaissance Revival-style brick houses with shed roofs and sheet metal cornices were built in 1898 by Andrew Foulhaber, a small-scale builder of working class houses in East Baltimore. Some of the houses retain their original brick facades, which were originally painted a dark red, with the basement area painted white to imitate the marble basements of more expensive houses. The remainder have been covered with formstone.

After the use of wood was outlawed for cornices in 1892, sheet metal became the predominant material used. By the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most popular form of sheet metal cornice sported ball finials and often classical motifs like swags pressed into the frieze area. Generally, only main street two story houses had decorated friezes—the builder saved money on his small street versions by eliminating them. Likewise, while the main street houses in this style would have marble basements, stringers, lintels, and steps, builders used no marble at all on their small street versions, painting the basements white instead. Main street houses would have stained glass transoms over both the door and the wide first floor window; on the small streets builders offered stained glass only in the door transom.

The houses are two stories in height, 11'5" wide (the north end house is 11'6" side), and occupy lots 52' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located near the rear of the house. The shed roof is capped by a sheet metal cornice with a deep, plain frieze area. The two end brackets are long and narrow, and are connected by a lower molding strip, as in earlier style houses. Each bracket ends in a trefoil and is decorated with stamped rosettes as well as tiny balls marking the lower portion of the bracket. The door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with scroll-sawn tympanums. The sills are wood. Unlike later houses of this style, the first floor windows are not wider than those on the second floor. All originally had 2/2 sash, some of which survive. Doorways are filled with a variety of replacement door types. The single-light transoms may originally have been filled with stained glass panels bearing the house number. The houses sit on fairly low basements lit by a double-light sash, set beneath a double-header segmental arch. Each front door is reached by three concrete steps.

## 8. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

**Specific dates** 1898

**Builder/Architect** Andrew Faulhaber

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant as representing the very last type of small street houses to be built, in the period c. 1900 – 1909, when a new city ordinance outlawed building houses on streets less than 40' wide. The houses were built by Andrew Faulhaber, a small-scale local builder, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of two-story house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north- east of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200-\$1,500; small street houses for \$700-\$750.

In this particular case Edward Storck, the builder of the 14' and 15'-wide two-story houses on the east side of Ann St. and the 13' 7"-wide houses on the south side of Lafayette Ave. west of Durham, sold the Durham St. lots to Faulhaber and loaned him money for house construction. Faulhaber retained the houses for their rental income until 1906 when he sold them to Ephraim Macht, a builder and investor interested in their rental income. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the approximately \$750 purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*  
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

## 10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

city, town Baltimore

date June 2000

telephone

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:  
DHCP/DHCD  
Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032-2023



1906 City Atlas

ALTO. 11D

-B-4684

**N. BROA**

E. LÄNVALE

1466

## E. FEDERAL

CRYSTAL AVE

E. OLIVER

HOFFMAN PL

**SASH FACTORY**

**NAIL & RIVET  
FACTORY**

**BALTIMORE CITY**

WATER DEPT.

1458

1468

1479

34  
F.W. CHAPEL

1496

1497

KEYSER

1499

**E. HOFFMAN**

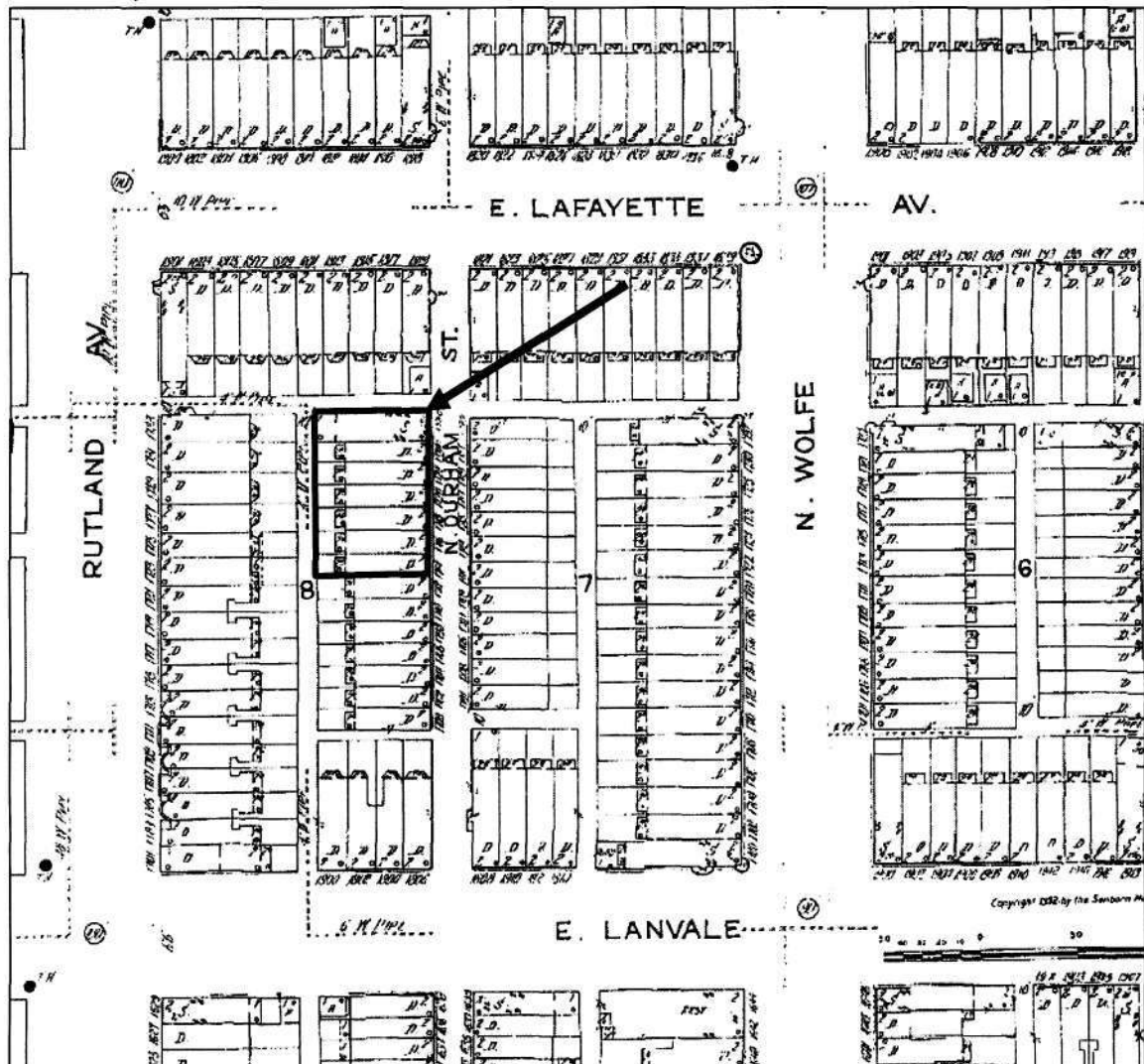
BREWERY OF  
Schmidt Company

1500

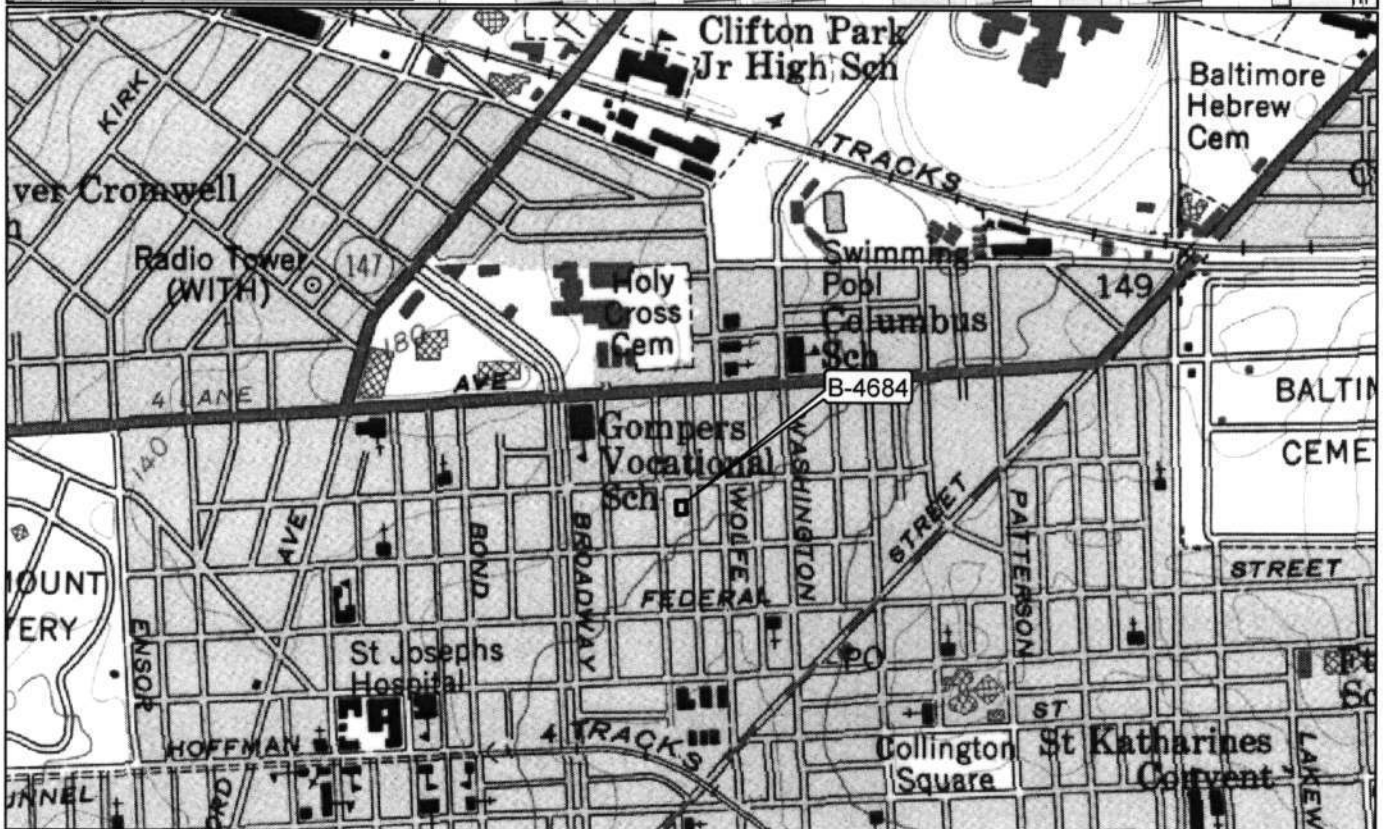
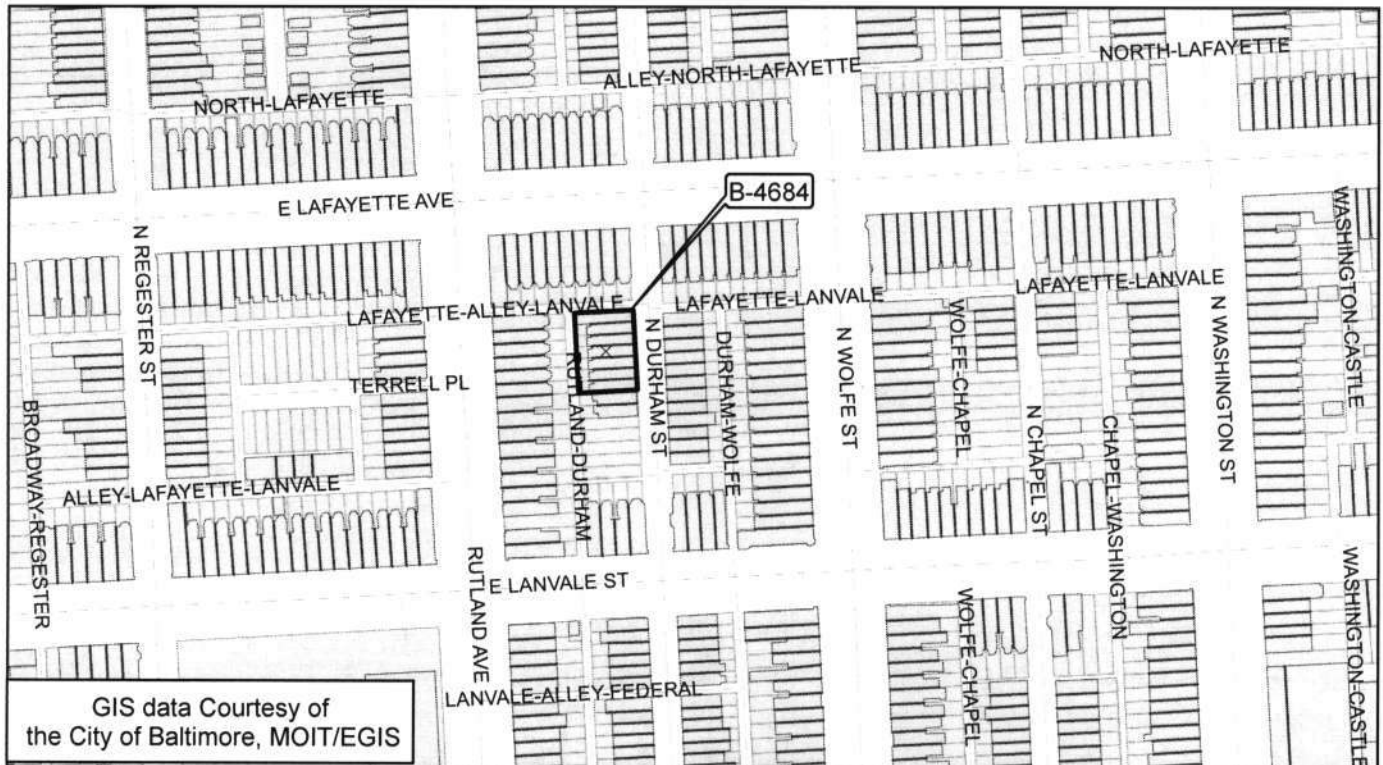
150

ST. MARYS  
R.F. CHURCH

B-4684  
1714-1726 N. Durham Street  
Sanborn Map 1914, Reprinted 1953  
Volume 3, Sheet 311



B-4684  
1714-1726 N. Durham Street  
Block 1457, Lots 070-076  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad.









1700 Darham

1700-1726 - md

W3 Mend

1714-1726 N half

B-4684

W6

1714-1726 N. Darham St.

BACTO. MD

W. Nield

8/96

MD SAPO

1/2

0043024 0211 N H 132

180



1720-1722 Durham  
S3

B-4684

1720-1722 N. Durham St.

BALTO. MD

S. Allen

8/97

2/2

113030 0211 N N 22





1714-1726 Durham

83

B-4684

1714-1726 N. Durham St.

BACTO. MD

S. Allen

8/47

MS JHP0

extra

16D

[12]030 0211 H H ~ 22